DETAILS OF MR. WEED'S OPERATIONS.

HIS DEEP INTEREST IN THE BILL FOR BUILDING THE RAILBOAD-PORMATION OF HIS OWN COM-

PANY-MR. PILSBURY'S RECOMMENDATIONS. PROJEST OF THE TRIBUNE!
PLATTSBURG, Oct. 20.—Smith Weed as Cliaton County's most notorious son; and therefore the neglect of the press to describe one of his latest can now write a companie a piece with the enticing title of " How I Ran Off with a Ratiroad," It could not but be an entertaining tale to taxpayers certainly: for it would show how Mr. Weed persuaded the great State of New-York to build a ratiroad at a cost of about \$200,000 to a point within six miles of his iron mines, and then obtained a lease of wonderful financial achievem at has taken place during the "reform" administration of Governor Robinson, and directly under his eye and with his consent and that of Controller Olcott,

The railroad that Mr. Weed and some associates have thus "grabbed" has been known as the Platisburg and Dannemora Railroad. It connects Platesburg with the village of Danaemora, where Cimion State Prison is situated. It was built by the State at a cost of \$193,000, for the avowed purpose of transporting supplies to the prison. Mr. Pilsbury, the Superintendent of Prisons, came before the Committee on Ways and Means of the Assemby early in the year 1878, and stated that the poor roads between Platteurz and Dannemora greatly enhanced the cost of sanding supplies of provisions have the kindnes to build a cheap harrow-gauge railroad to the prison from Plantsburg he could not only send pravisions to Danuemora for more

in the carried are were Smith M. Weed, Andrew Villams, and William E. Smith; and their prison supplies free. situated-fortunate circumstanceintimate friendship with Mr. Plisbury was not then Weed his proxy at the imperior faceling of the Demogratic Scale Committee before the Systems proper, and testifies to his high character.

more money for his little railroad. The railroad had been hunded over to bin completed on D censber 30, 1878; but was useless without relling stock depote, fences, etc. The Legislature neordinely appropriated more thousands for the rathroad; if anything had been said it is doubtful if the Legislature would have granted a dollar further toward its construction or operation. Mr. Filsbury said that he had or of 150 of the convicts at 25 cents a day, a rate of payment which would be advanced to 10 cents a day on the completion of the railroad. The advance in the rails of payment of the convicts on inducement for pushing another appropriation. It was a skilful argument in Smith Weed's interest, but the Legisla are was ignorant of the secret motive for constructing the railroad, and, as stated above, readily granted the appropriation.

THE SECOND STEP IN MR. WEED'S SCHEME.

The Legislature had not yet left Albany this yea when, on May 15, the second part of Smith Weed's plet was made manifest at the Secretary of State's office. The articles of association of the "Chateaugay Ratical Company" were filed there. The names of the incorporators were Julius M. Noyes, of New-York City. Andrew Williams, of Plattsburg, and Thomas Dickson, of Secanton, Penn., president of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and of the New-York and Canada Railroad Company. The incorporators took to steps to organize their rational till after the departure of the Legislature from Albany. They then swiftly made arrangements with Superintendent Pilsbury for leasing the State's railroad-the Piattsburg and Dannemorn-and for extending the road six miles to the ore beds of the Chatcaugay Iron Company. It will be noticed that Andrew Williams, one of the incorporators of the railroad, also has the good fortune to be connected with the iron mining company of the same name, It is as eried that the connection of such a capitalist as Mr. Dickson with the enterprise came about through the loan of \$300,000 to the Chateauxay Railroad Company by the Canada and New-York Railroad, which passes through Flattsburg. If the assertion be true, then it is obvious that Smith Weed has had the skill to get the State to build a railroad all but six miles of the way to his iron names, and the Canada and New-York Radroad to build the remainder. And the happy owner of the iron mines thus thrown open for operation has not had to expend anything to secure the boon beyond premises. Not only is access thus obtained to the iron mines, but also to a large quantity of timber lands owned by Mr. Wood and his associates, which were almost valueless before the construction of the ratiroad Several members of the Legislature, it is intimated, have profited by the rise in the value of timber lands in the vicinity of the ore beds, which they bought during the time the bill appropriating money to build the railread was before the Legislature.

CUNDITIONS OF THE LEASE. Superintendent Pilsbury recommended the lea ing of the railroad on the ground that it did not pay expenses. But surely he had not thoroughly tested that question.

construct a road from Danuemora six miles further | ing a time of the year when there is the least travel west to the iron mines of Mr. Word. Provision and the smallest quantity of freight. Besides, it is was made for the running of only one passenger a well-known fact that the patronage of the ratitrain over this additional six miles per day, but it | road increases as the people along its line become was added as a condition that as many freight acquainted with its superior advantages for the trains as might be required to transact the busi- transportation of freight and passengers. The bess of the read without unnecessary delay should question of the ability of the read to be placed on it. In other words, Mr. Weed and his pay its way could not possibly have company can use their discretion in accommodating been settled, for Mr. Pilsbury at the time who addressed a large Republican meeting at Ierfarmers of the region, and can ram, if they like, in early June of the present year when he race Garden last night. Mr. Foster said the only enough freight trains to do the business of effectually shut himself off from all knowledge on the chatcamany boom " for any Presidential candidates, but a their mines and mills profitably. It will be seen the subject by lessing the road to the Chatcaugay that the State has virtually surroundered into the Restroad Company for 100 years at the nominal "hoom" for the great Republican party. All the hands of Mr. Word and his friends a road which rental of \$1 yearly. The terms of the lease are as speakers gave good advice to any Republicans who cost nearly \$200,000, and which had already shown | follows: That it shall be for 100 years from July I. | have an inclination to scratch the cicket. itself when the lease was made to be self-supporting, without maything approaching an adequate ported without charge, and also the offieers connected with Chaton Prison, on ofithe articles manufactured in the prison for them, repair of the prison, shall be transported "at reasonable rates." It will be seen that the only favorable feature about the lease is the stipulation that prison supplies and the officers of the prison "on neglect of the press to describe one of his later.

Exploits causes considerable servow here. J. T. pense, For this small consideration the Trowbridge once wrote a story with the title of State hands over to Smith Weed and J. Pierpent Morgan, H. E. Tremain, Police Commissioner Medical business' shall be transported to the F. Shepard, Salem H. Wales, B. K. Pherpent Morgan, H. E. Tremain, Police Commissioner Medical business' shall be transported to the press to describe one of The lease has been made under the pretence that

persons, it seems, were eager to take the risk of that. The business transacted by the railroad has disproved Superintendent Pilsbury's assertions. As day after day has passed since July 1, the busithat the stupendous rental of \$1 yearly. And this wonderful maneral achievem at has taken place paid its way. The earnings of the line-it is only seventeen miles in length-are now said to amount to \$50 a day. This would amount to \$15,600 a | audience received Mr. Choate with great favor. He said year. This income must steadily increase; for the in part: iron mines at the head of the railroad will unquestionably be largely developed and their product sent over the road to Plattsburg, the residents and the number of convicts transported over the line will also be larger. The last Legislature passed a bill, which subsequently became a law with the of Chuton Prison. It appropriates the sum of runng and overwhelming interest, for more extensive of Chuton Prison. It appropriates the sum of \$200,000 for this purpose. Mr. Pulsbary intends to enlarge the prison so that it may contain 1,500 convicts, instead of 600 as at present. These additional convicts travelling over the Chateangay Radiroad Company's road will greatly increase its income, as it is permitted to charge 5 cents a unite per passenger. That there will be a considerable movement of convict passengers over the toad is evident from the report ufactured in the prison. If the State would only at present. These additional convicts travelling only send provisions to Dannemora far more cheaply, but he could also house out the lubor of the convicts at far larger rates. The Legislature list convicts at far larger rates are convicted by the larger rates are convicted by the larger rates. The larger rates are convicted by the larger rates are convicted by the larger rates are convicted by the larger rates. The larger rates are convicted by the larger rat convicts at for logicar rates. The Legislature listened approvingly to Mr. Pillsbury's little scheme, and granted him, with the consent of the Governor, 880,000 to carry it out. The scheme was apparently wholly in the interest of the State; no private mative could be detected.

New-York, are for themselves may committee and glaring facts which state than 1805 convicts were received at the prison, and parently wholly in the interest of the State; no private mative could be detected.

New-York, are for themselves may committee and glaring facts which state than 1805 convicts were received at the prison, and 282 dichlarged during the year. Moreover, the parently wholly in the interest of the State; no private mative could be detected.

New-York, are for themselves may committee and glaring facts which state than 1805 convicts were received at the prison, and that 365 convicts were received at the prison, and the state of the supplement of the supplement of the supplement of the prison will make necessary the prison will make necessary the prison will nake necessar and Governor Robinson put considerable money unnecessarily into the treasury of Smith Wee Ps r. ilroad by lessing the road before the enlargement of

polling the hat contractor to pay a larger sum yearly but it does not excuse the practical cale, for a nomi- What has become enough votes being schained to pass it. constructing the read. As it is, there is an angual loss in interest in on the amount invested of filed its corplicate of incorporation in the Secretary have all the benefit of the investment-\$103,000filed its certificate of improvement in the secretary and will not even have to pay the interest upon it. In return, as stated, it will simply have to carry the

MR. SOULE'S RECORD.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEORGE GEDDES AND EX-STATISTINGINEER BICHMOND-MR. BICHMOND D CLARES THAT MR, SOULE'S ALLOWANCE WAS PROPUR-A TRIBUTE TO MR. SOULE'S CHAR-

The following correspondence relates to the Jordan Level Contract, in which Howard Soule, the n candidate for State-Engineer, made an allowance for embankment afterward criticised by the Bigelow Canal Commission, Mr. Richmond, the Democratic State-Engineer at the time the work was performed, declares that Soule's aciden was

GEORGE GEDDES'S LETTER TO MR. EICHMOND. GROBGE GEDDES'S LETTER TO MR. EICHMOND.

FARMMOND, CHONDAGA CO., N. Y., Cei, 14, 1879.

My DEAR Stil: In the attacks made upon Mr.

Howard Soule, the Republican candidate for State
Engineer, is produced the avidence of the assistantengineers given before Governor Tidden's Camal Investigating Commission in 1875, in reference to the
Keller contract for removing bench wails on the Jordan level of the Eric Canal in 1871, when Mr.

Soule was Resident Engineer. It appears that Keller contract for removing beach walls on the Jordan level of the Eric Canal in 1871, when Mr. Soule was Resident Engineer. It appears that there was some vertical wall built, and that the Commission fook the ground, as I am informed, that the allowance made by Mr. Soule for embankment in the actual slope or space behind the wall, made from materials taken from the trench and paid for as execuation (even though this maferial is necessarily first deposited as spott, until the wall is made, and then is again regressivated, conveyed to and deposited in the space behind the wall, is improper and in violation of the contract, unless the material has been conveyed 200 feet, in a line parallel with the canal.

You were state Engineer at that time, and as such you had to have knowledge of the work done, and of the contract. I very much desire to know your construction of the contract in such cases.

Mr. Soule was retained in the service of the State for four years as Resident Engineer by a Democratic administration, of which you formed a part, he being all the time of the opposite party in politics. Why you thus kept him in office is as interesting inquiry. I always supposed the reason was that you thought Mr. Soule was not only honest but very capable. Was I not right in this opinion? I have known Mr. Soule many years, and have been associated with him professionally, and until this attack was made on him I had beneved him beyond reproach as to honesty and professionally and professionally, known anything of him that should deprive him of confidence?

I seek this information for my own satisfaction, and will not make it public without your consent.

Very truly yours, George Geodes.

The Hom. Van R. Richmond.

The Hon. Van R. RICHMOND:

MR. RICHMOND'S REPLY.

LYONS, Oct. 16, 1879.

My Dran Sir: In reply to inquiries contained in your letter of the 14th inst., I have to say:

First—When the material excavated to make room for verticle wall constructed in place of slope wall in a completed canal, is necessarily removed outside of the prism of the canal, and deposited in sooil bank and then reexcavated and placed in the vacant space behind the wall, it should in my judgment be estimated as embankment under the contract without reference to the distance moved in

judgment be estimated as embankment under the contract without reference to the distance moved in a line parallel with the canal.

Second—I favored the retention in office of Howard Soule, under a Democratic administration, because I behaved him to be honest, and knew him to be a very competent engineer.

Third—In a long acquaintance personally and professionally with Mr. Soule, I knew nothing that should in any way deprive him of confidence. Very truly yours.

VAN R. RICHMOND.

GRODIES GRIDDES, esq.

GEORGE GEDDES, esq.

A REVOLT AGAINST PILOT FEES.

At the last session of the Legislature an anthomat was made by the foreign steamship companies to have the priotage fees at this port reduced, but so strongly was this scheme opposed by the pilots that it was defeated. It costs each steamer from \$250 to \$300 for pilotage fees in and out of harbor, and a proposition to the pilots timt the fees for steamships

hould be less than for a sailing ship was rejected A TRIBUNE reporter learned yesterday that the steam tug Hercules had been purchased from Poter Wright & Sons, of Patladelphia, by the foreign steamship companies, and twelve of the New-York pilots have been engaged at a monthly salary, so that in less than a month a steam pilot boat, inde by the Commissioners, will be running in the employ of the steamship lines. The pilots engaged for this service have kept the matter quiet, fearing great opposition. As only a specified number of pilot b. ats is allowed, these pilots will have their own vessel, a schooner, condemned.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

ADDRESSES BY CHARLES POSTER, CONGRESSMAN BUKROWS AND JOSEPH B. CHOATE-ENTITU-LAS-

THE MASS-MEETING AT TERRACE GARDEN. The Southern question was the main theme of the Hon, Charles Foster, of Ohio, Congressman Burrows, of Michigan, and Joseph H. Chuate, of New-York

THE AUDIENCE AND THE SPEECHES.

Mere than 2,000 persons assembled at the cial business." There are further stipula- Terrace Garden in Fifty-eightn-st., near Third-ave . last tions that the supplies of contractors and evening, to listen to the speeches of the Bon, Charles Foster, Governor elect of Ohio, and the and such heavy freight as wood and stone for the repair of the prison, shall be transported "at reasonable rates." It will be seen that the only favorflags, were Joseph H. Choate, chairman of the meeting, presidents and prominent members of the Republican official business" shall be transported free of ex- party. Among them were General C. A. Arthur, Elliott eral A. G. McCook, William A. Darling, L. P. Morien the road was not self-sustaining, although private Ethan Allen and Asterman Morris. Several campaign songs were sung by the Union Glee Clab during the evening. Resolutions approving the Saratoga nomina tions and the course of the Republican party were adopted with cheers. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed and every telling point or allusion to the leader and heroes of the party was cheered to the echo,

JOSEPH H. CHOATE'S ADDRESS. Commissioner Heas called the meeting to order and nominated Joseph H. Choate as enairman. The

or State affairs that agitates the people of this country. What are the State issues which our Democratic breib, along the line of the road will travel more, there may gentleman within the sound of my remand speakers are so fond of urging upon us ? Is voice that can define them; There is not one question of any considerable unguirude in regard to the management or conduct of State

the candidate for Governor. If a soldier of Grant had refused to fight at Viciniury, because he seen said of him! On speaking of the action of the Democrats at the extra session of Congress, Mr. Burrows said, "Had it not been for President Hayes, vor and I would now be reading the history of a dead Republic." He decared that the Republicans were indexed to the Samera members for its action at the extra session. It showed just where they were.

The history of the Republican party was reviewed by Mr. Eurrows from the time of Abraham Lincoln, who was called "that great gift of God to the Republic," through the successful waring of the war, its splendid management of the fluances, us reduction of expenses, and taxation, its maintenance of the National credit and accomplishment of resumption. "But, after all," said Mr. Eurrows, "the great question of this campaign is the Southern question. We had thought the war had settled it, but we have had instances enough of inte which show that the spirit of session still lives, and I believe now, as always have, that we made a great mistake in not arresting, trying and hanging the teaders of the Southern Confederacy. [Great and prolonged applause.]

In closing, the speaker unde some strong points inregard to the election law question. ADDRESS OF CHARLES POSTER.

Mr. Foster was then introduced and was given a most

ordial welcome. He said : MR. PRESIDENT AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I thank

you for this very hearty reception. I have been kid-napped since I came hers. I came to the City and State of New-York for recreation after a three months' canvass, and after the success we have schleved in Ohio I thought at least I deserved some rest. I came here. however, and your committee insisted upon my coming nere just merely to show myself. ILaughter and applanse.] The next thing I knew I was posted for a speech, and so here I am. [Applause.]

Now, I don't propose to detain you any great length of time. I have been highly entertained by the gentlemen who have preceded me, and it has occurred to me that it was a very good time now to dismiss this meeting. In Oblo, at the commencement of our canvass, we undertook to discuss State matters. We felt as Republi cans that upon State issues we had a decided advantage of our Democratic friends. I notice in the State f New-York that certain parties undertake to belittle year canvass, and propose to disensa Stato fasties. But, my feliow-citizens, State sames were soon forgotten, and the two great our strong discussed were : Shall the people of this country be put again under the rule of men who but a few years age with arms in their hands, sought the destruction of the country I and, Shall we have honest money, and shall the National faith be preserved I [Applause.] These were the two questions that came prominently into our canvass, and on these we triumphed, on these we won. [Applause.]

But the one most prominent as the canvass ad vanced was the overshadowing question—the so-called Southern question—Our Damouratie friends in Onic presume they make the same kind of argument here in the State of New-York-sought to impress upon our people the danger of the election laws, and of the use of troops at the polls. These questions have been discussed very ably by the distinguished gentleman who has just pre coded me. But I may be pardoned for saying a word further upon it. We Republicans destre nothing but fair elections. [Applause.] That is all we ask. There are to-day thirty Congressional Districts in this country in which there are Republican majorities ranging from 2.000 to 20.000 each, sending to the Congress of the United States Democrats. There are twenty Congress stonal Districts in this country to day the greenback, the National bank note, the gold and the silver dollar are equal in the puckets of every man. The country is prosperious. The Republican party told day. "I know what I would do if I were at sea and the vanishment of the Silver dollar are equal in the puckets of every man. The country is prosperious. The Republican party told day. "I know what I would do if I were at sea and the vanishment of the Silver dollar are equal in the puckets of every man. The country is prosperious. The Republican party told day. "I know what I would do if I were at sea and the them more than 20,000 votes that have sent twenty Democratic members to Congress with less than 5,000 lightened up once more, your rolling bits." coded me. But I may be pardoned for saying a work

that I can command, and measuring every world I say, that it an honest election had been held in every State and to savery district in this contains the Congress of the United States. House and senate, would be Bernbiscon to-day instead of Democratic (Augmann). I hay to contain, stand by tarty, it is been a great party; a solders to the State of One this year to infinitely and the saver distribution. I for the state of One this year to infinitely the saver property, the state of One this year to infinitely an accomplisation of the state of One this year to infinitely an accomplisation of the state of One this year to infinitely an accomplisation of the state of One this year to infinitely an accomplisation of the state of One this year to infinitely and the state of the state of One this year of the state of the state of One this year of the state of the state of One this year of the state of One this year. there would be only one for ever an ever and de-and those is in power and its convergences will be strengthed that it to be palmiest day of their usefulness-was to perform the following a stirring company song a not the same of honest volcts are exercised the framewise, who will and their a treasure count had save volcts. I Applicated 1 Not one authorisation draw volcts. I Applicated 1 Not one authorisation of any volcts. I Applicated 1 Not one authorisation of the end of the country of the new of United States troops. (Applicated Notes, our fichowestize as, at the close of the XLV is Congress, of which is the authorisation of the country of the country of the new of the country of the cou

es that he he has been copt the Constitutional amendments in good with. Do not scratch him shapey they I is that so I Why, my follow-services, the Cop. firms to 4,000,000 of God's poor. The stand to a large portion of these 4,000,00 Inis commonwealth. He has been selected by a great man content to follow him. [Land appearer, and for one I man content to follow him. [Land appearer, and for one I man content to follow him. [Land appearer, and for one I man content to follow him. [Land appearer, and for one I man content to follow him. [Land appearer, and for one I man content to follow him. [Land appearer, and for one I man content to follow him. [Land appearer, and for one I man content to follow him. [Land appearer, and for one I man content for concentration of the carth. Let he fights of the man content for the fights of the man content for the fights of the man content for the fights of the carth. Let he fights of the man content for the fights of the carth. Let he fights of the man content for the fights of the carth. Let he fights of the man content for the fights of the carth. Let he fights of the man content for the fights of the carth. Let he fights of the man content for the fights of the carth. Let he fights of the man content for the fights of the carth. Let he fights of the man content for the fights of the carth. Let he fights of the man content for the fight of cart chizers of the carth. Let he fights of the man content for the carth. Let he fights of the man content for the carth. Let he fights of the man content for the carth. Let he fights of the cart he fights of the cart he power of that fight with the fight of cart chizers in the cart he fight of cart chizers. In the fight with the fight of cart chizers in the cart he fight of cart chizers in the cart he fight of cart chizers. In the fight with the cart he fight of cart chizers in the cart he fight of cart chizers. In the fight with the fight of cart chizers in the cart he fight of cart chizers. In the fight with the cart he fight of cart chizers in the cart he fight of cart chizers. In the cart he fight with the cart he fight of cart chizers in the cart he fight of cart chizers. In the

I am frank to say here to-night that I happened to be one of the class of Republicans who believed in the policy of conciliation and kindness. I thought the adoption of that policy would lead to a reciprocation on the part of our Southern people. I thought that under it they would accept the results of the war in good faith, and they would execute the Constitutional amendments in letter and spirit, and that they would accord to the humble citizens down there all the rights these Constitutional amendments gave them. In this I have been disappointed, grievously disar pointed. The denial of rights to-day is more gross disarpointed. The demal of rights to-day is more gross and more offensive than ever before. Before this policy was advoted they set up the excuse for these outrages and violation of rights that they were ruled by carpethargers and necroes and by bayonets. To-day there are no carpet-barg governments, there is no bayonet rule, they have home rule to its fullest extent, and yet, I repeat, the denial of these rights is more gross and thore offensive than ever before. [Applause.] I have asked, Want is the remedy I believe, from my knowledge of the Southern States, that there is a class of people down there was do desire to accept the results of the war in good faith, who desire to execute the Constitutional amendments in letter and spirit, and who do desire to accept the results of the may be, the rights these Constitutional amendments in letter and spirit, and who do desire to accept the results of the may be, the rights these Constitutional amendments gave that. But up to this time that class of citizens have been unable to assert themselves. The aggressive element that requires loyally to the "Lost Cause" as a passport to official position and even social standing, rules and controls that country. And why I it is made solid for the Democratic party, North to receive a fragment of it sufficiently great when added to this Solid South to rule and control the country.

I am not here especially to find fault because Renel Brigardiers are in Congress. I wish they were all good Union solidiers. Perhaps they have no better mon to send. What I find fault with is that these gentlemen come to Congress unrependant. They come there declaring they now done. They come there declaring they now better mon to send. What I find fault with is that these gentlemen come to Congress unrependant. They come there seeking to the house of the solid south. Now, my fellow editions, it does seem to me that there is but one conditions of the republic of the republic of the results of the prophe of the values. I have a class of the solid south and more offensive than ever before. Before this policy was adopted they set up the excuse for these outrag

And now, my fellow-citizens, right seriaps I ought to say a word. I with your chairman that when you have a can

with your churman that when you have a canonical that that to mworthy, scratch hun, and having learnest that Mr. Cornell is a gentleman (appliance), a man of hotter, of integrity, and was fairly hominated, I beg of you to follow the advice of your distinguished citizen, Vice-Presadent Wheeler, when he says taat "Mr. Cornell carries the flag—go with that flag wherever it goes."

RAHLEGAD RATES AND TRAFFIC. MR. REANCEARD STILL B FORE THE ASSEMBLY

COMMITTEE. G. R. Blanchard resumed his testimony yesterday before the Railroad Investigating Committee, and discussed a variety of subjects. He first compared the local freight rates with what the farmers in the | the Ring-are the only persons that can get them, West are charged to bring their goods to Chicago. "Way," said he, "did you not read in the papers some T s percentages of reduction for six places on all time ago that United States Senator Gordon was classes of local freight to and from New-York within the last five years were as follow: the first owned a quarter interest in one lot in Adamta. Imagene percentage being on East-bound and the second on such men and women as these working for less than \$1 West-bound freights: Bingbandon, 10 and 26; per month. They are hired to build rad roads, dig Elmira, 33 and 44; Hornelisville, 33 and '5; Buf-and 49. The average haul of the Western roads leading into Chicago was 195 miles, and the averleading into Chicago was 195 miles, and the average cost per ton a poile was 1.69 cents. The rate charged per 100 pounds on the average distance was 16½ cents, making the charges for wheat 9.9 cents a bushel, and 9¼ cents for corn, which were additional charges to the Western farmer who sent his products to New-York. Farmers in this State had their grain brought to the city for 20 cents a bushel less than Western neen baid for the average hand of 195 miles.

The competition of the United States Express

Mayor now of the city and others are the reveals of

bushelless than Western men baid for the average hail of 195 miles.

The connection of the United States Express Company with the Eric Railrond was next considered. The rates of transportation for coal, and the Eric's connection with the Hidside Iron and Coal Company, were fully explained. Passenger rates were also referred to, During 1878 there were 99,198 special passenger rates. The regular rate charged was 3 centers mile, but owing to competition the rate was often very much less. There was a difference of opinion as to whether or not passenger traffic was profitable. Mr. Blanchard inought it paid a small percentage. The following table shows the number of passengers carried over the Eric Basicoal in three years from and to Newthe Erm Emifrond in three years from and to New

	1870.	1877.	1878.
To New-York and rotting. To New-York and rotting. To New York-com- motors.	140.700	140,809	130,44
	200,573	182,708	185,97
	324,214	311.650	303,76
Total,	0000,400	655,107	620.18
From New-York From New-York and reduction From New-York-com- muters	143,638	115,180	109,60
	137,143	135,127	139,65
	324,218	311,650	303.67
Total	605.010	561,000	559.14
Grand total	1,270,510	1,197,190	1.170.00

cently brought by Mary Samus, administratrix of John Simus, to recover damages for the loss of the life of her

DELTA KAPPA APSILON.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 24 .- The second day of the convention of the Deita Kappa Rissian fraternity was devoted principally to the transaction of principally to vat-business. In the evening a public moening wa held in the College Church, Judge J.W. Fellows, or Man nester, presiding. Braund Atkinson, of Boston, deliver ered in oration on "The University discussion," De-with Warner, of New York City, read a poom. After the meeting a special train conveyed members of the fraiter fully to white Kiver Janetica, where the sension tra-closed with a bang est, tendered to the visiting delegates and the atunal by the chapter of bartmonita.

DR. BUDINGTON'S SUCCESSOR.

The Rev. Thomas B. McLeod, paster of the Reformed Church at Hudson, N. Y., has signified his acceptance of the call extended to him by the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church. On Wednesday A. S. Barnes, chairman of the committee, reday A, S. Barnes, chairman of the committee, re-ceived a letter from the new pastor accepting the call. This letter will be read to the church to-mor-row morning, when the pulpit will be filled by the Rev. Dr. Hunt. The Rev. Mr. McLood will not color on the daties of his new pastorate until January 1, 1880. There is no improvement in the health of the Rev. Dr. Budiogton, pastor emeritus of the church, and the hopes of his recovery are small.

THE SECRETED TREASURES OF A ROBBER.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 24.-The police have been busy tooking up addresses in and near the city given by A ley, who is under arrest for robbing baggage They have succeeded in recovering at least \$2,000 worth of goods, in abilition to these previously reported. Among the arries s ours are several shifts and other appares becoming to John T. Raymond, the ator. The paner think they may only began their discoveries.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN TO VISIT AMERICA.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23 .- Manager Ford received a cable message to-day from Carle, manager of Gilb at and Sullivan, saying that Sullivan is perfectly well, the will sail with Gilbert on the Bathein for this country. Their company is a spended one and they propose open in the United States with "Pivatore."

DELEGATES TORMENTED WITH DOUBTS. In the Senate 'District limits, Richmond County, S. L. is attached to the First, Second, Tord an Fourth Wards of New-York City. The Richmond County d legates to the Democratic Secate Convention, who were appointed previous to the meeting of the State Convention, and consequently before the division in th party, were in great doubt yesterday as to which cor rention they should attend—the one called by Tanna my Hall for in-1 evening, or the one for this evening, called by Governor Robinson's supporters. It was finally agreed upon, however, to attend the convention to be head this evening. It is said that the supporters of Governor Robinson will recultuate George Beechten, who is a member of the State Committee.

AN EXPERT WHO COULD NOT BE TRAPPED. New-Haven, Conn., Oct. 24,-In the Hayden case this morning the direct examination of Professor Dana was concluded. He said he had made up his mind, from interescopic examinations of the specimenof arsenic, that he could readily describe the characterof all the four more important quantities of arsenic re lating to this case. Mr. Watrons began a cross-examination wholly with a view of corrapping the expert, but without that result. The winness sun that he won't is Europe to study the manufacture of assente at the say gostion and expense of the State. The testimony to may be not of general interest, as it is purely of a technical

shops have started ay crathers. LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE GEORGIA CHAIN GANG

A LETTER DESCRIPING HOW THE BRUTAL SYSTEM IS CONDUCTED.

Sin: I dropped in at the Sheriff's office a

few cars ago and here found some non chancing the situation of the prisoners in the jay. One man re-

marked: "Well, I suppose that the contractors are westing with anxiety for the boor devils that are to be

domaid to slavery -for st very in the most agreewated

form." Soon afterward I went over to Hutchison I dand

iuman beings are worked in chains and irons, and at

night, channed together, lie in a row. I inquired of one of the grards, who was overlooking a gang with als

armed; he and, "To prevent their escaping." I slot

dollars a year is the price, but contractors-who are in

ditches, canals, and do anything that is offered, and

convicted he is sentenced and immediately turned over tous. We take him down to the biack-mith snop and

we might as well can Georgia a slave State and

ILLEGAL DISSECTION IN BROOKLYN.

Sin: As your paper is extensively circulated

our City of Brooklyn, and, avairale, advances the

Seronnoh, Ga., Oct. 19, 1879.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

[l'erhaps; the point is disputed. It would have een fairer to say. "That phitosophy has been at tributed to the Jesuits by their enemies, and is reprobated now by the moral sense of the civilized world."-Ed.1

We Hoosiers consider THE TRIBUNE the best campaign document we can circulate. The much TRIBUNES the more Republicans. Respectfully. Wabash, Ind., Oct. 18, 1879. W. F. PEYLET.

sum for Williams College, designs were presented in which all the ornamentation was effected by the use of Indian earn and perhaps other native productions. For some years there existed at Williamstown a College Art Gallery, on the waits of water I nave seen a minuter of designs for the ure of the Indian corn in architectural ergamentation. They presented considerable of mix-fres designs for the Gymnagains would have been ex-cented, I have been informed, if it has not been that tory involved the curving of the or sametha he tors of an express that the authorities were not a like to meet, You's, Arrhur Gillia. Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 17, 1879. ARTHUR GILMAN. NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE.

ing est, and shown of his power? And yet the war ag of carpetener governments shid but there as a zero of a reasony reptiliating respire. Lits and the core safe. Proceeds to many alreading wave against trainers in. But Southern to attend on our

and recognitive. The Caracia manager of a higher over a covern stance; it would be respective by fine thin if me Southern woman was not do. I'm not that it would not on. The only of hospiting and to get man he are a right of American critizing same than to only the last of American critizing same has do by that we want it of the Nation is in danger. Let us so well not a mother A derivatively looking sometimes to the territion one that is sometimed to be a covered to a corresponding work than to special with the territion one that is sometimed.

DESIGNS FROM INDIAN CORN.

Sin: An item in The Tansung, in which it

as suited that Mr. Lourfellou expressed surprise that to Indian corn has not obtained a place in American

relitecture, calls to mind the fact that same twenty

rears no, when it was proposed to rect a new Gymna-uum for Withmas College, designs were presented in

Wantengton, D. C., Det. 12, 1879.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

To the Editor of fac Tribuar. Sta: I have received from your office copies of this Dathy and Whenly Tremess of October 14 and 10, as sample copies, and would say that I am a regular purchaser and reader and ardent admirer of This Timburs. I regard it as inceting a recognized want of a arge number of educated people throughout the comb-try, and a want never before met by a newspaper-that by, and a wall dever be ofe me by a newspaper—that
of a paper combraine the fequipment of a newspaper
with the care executive articles water have appeared
in The Trimene dather the past year will compact
reverse y that is articles in the best of our managing
devived executively that class of hierartire, while ou
the five questions of the day is politice and social pregrowth is could as a net. Very truly yours.

Sing sing, Oct. 22, 1879.

ARM S. UNDERRILL

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE JESUITS. To the Editor of The Pribune.

SIR: In THE TERRENE of this morning! read: "Do evil that good may come." 'That is the patiescopic of the Jesman." Is that not a hoel! New York, Oct. 24, 1879.